



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRIWEEKLY BY  
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 17

Mr. Wendell Phillips, the candidate for Governor of the workingmen's party of Massachusetts, says:

"Corporations that employ a large number of workmen should, from time to time, appoint a committee to meet a committee of workmen. Before such joint committee should be laid open all the details of the business. The price of raw materials, loss of interest in process of manufacture, interest on dead capital, repairs to keep the stock good, etc., and the price at which the goods are really sold and in what quantity; all the facts necessary to make up an opinion as to what rate of wages the company can afford to pay—of course only such facts. After mutual consultation, such committee should decide the amount of wages to be paid. If they cannot agree an umpire should be chosen to make the final decision."

In other words, men who have made money by the sweat of their faces, and, by economy, saved it—for but few inherit it in this country—when they form an association for the purpose of making more, are to expose their condition and whole plan of operations for the benefit of rival corporations, and have the wages they pay their employees fixed by those who are not interested in the success of the business except to the extent of receiving those wages regularly, and who would, properly and rightfully, leave their employ as soon as better wages could be obtained. If a company must conduct its business according to the plan proposed by Mr. Phillips, an individual must have his affairs managed in the same way, so that every employee in the country must be perfectly familiar with the business affairs of his employer, and have the wages he is to receive fixed by an umpire—which is reducing the argument to its legitimate conclusion, an absurdity, for every publisher, before he employed an editor, would have to exhibit his assets and liabilities and have a third man brought in to determine the salary to be paid, and the same would have to be the case with every merchant, manufacturer, agriculturist and contractor, and even the lady housekeeper, who would have to exhibit her bank account to her cook and have Diana's wages fixed by a third party. Mr. Phillips succeeded in his efforts to produce the civil war and to abolish slavery, but the movement he is now engaged in can only result in failure.

Some of the colored voters of the city, as will be seen by reference to an item in the local columns of today's Gazette, are contemplating the organization of an association having for its object the election of the conservative candidates for the House of Delegates. When it is remembered that prominent members of the workingmen's party in Baltimore, in their speeches, say "they do not consider negroes as good as themselves, and that they will not mix with them," and that writers among the party to this city say that "negroes must know their places and not be thrusting themselves forward in the party," and that the radicals who had previously robbed them of all their deposits in the Freedmen's bank, discredited them as seen as the President's Southern policy was announced, it will not be surprising if the proposed organization have a large membership. The colored people of Alexandria, as is natural, have always known where to go for assistance when in trouble, and the only astonishing circumstance connected with the contemplated movement is that a similar one has not been started before. The democratic party always was a workingmen's party, and it is but natural that those who are working men in every conceivable sense of the term—colored men—should support it and do what they can toward the election of its candidates.

### The President's Trip.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 17.—President Hayes and party were escorted by the military and a large number of prominent citizens to the Ohio and Mississippi depot where they took a special train for Louisville at seven o'clock this morning. The train consisted of a handsomely decorated locomotive and the directors car of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, the directors car on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and Pullman palace car and a baggage car. In addition to the President and his immediate family the party consists of the Secretary of State, Miss Bettie Everts, Mrs. Prescott Everts and Charles Russell, private secretary to Secretary Schurz, Postmaster General Key, Secretary McHenry and Miss McHenry, Governor Vandanti, of R. L. Gov. Matthews, of W. Va. and wife, Gov. Young, E. V. Smalley, of the New York Tribune and the committee of reception from Louisville. At Jeffersonville, Ind., the order of the cars composing the train will be reversed, the locomotive placed in the rear and the President's car in front that the President may have a better opportunity to observe the splendid decorations on the bridge and along the railroad to the depot and the people a better opportunity to see him.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., September 17.—The coming of President Hayes and his Cabinet, the different Governors and other distinguished guests causes an entire suspension of business, and an assemblage about the depot where the party will arrive, and along the streets to be followed en route to the hotel such as, perhaps, never previously seen in Louisville. The great bridge leading into Louisville over the Ohio, at this point, is appropriately and elegantly decorated with national and patriotic mottoes of rich and beautiful designs. Houses of all kinds along the route of the procession are also handsomely covered with evergreens and colors combined into popular sentiments, etc. The people greet joyously the arrival of the President and are prepared to extend to him a welcome in Kentucky's best and most hospitable manner.

In consequence of threats made by the former companions of Shillett and Morris, the men sentenced to be hung at Harrisonburg, Va., on the 25th inst., the Governor has ordered the State Guards of that place on duty that day.

### The Eastern War.

There is hardly room for doubt that the week's operations before Plevna did not result as favorably for the Russo-Romanian army as was expected in view of the reports from Russian sources. The brief Turkish bulletin about affairs at Plevna reads: "Since Friday the Russians have made continuous assaults but have been repulsed. We have recaptured the two redoubts on the Lovatz road, which recently fell into the enemy's hands." This coincides with the only detailed narrative yet received and with the later Russian bulletins. Friends of Russia have reason to fear therefore that the capture of the Grivica redoubt is of much less significance than was at first represented. If so, Osman Pasha may await his reinforcement without fear of further immediate molestation. These reinforcements are, according to the London Times' Vienna dispatch, already on the way from Sofia, whence most of the reserve have been sent across the Balkans to Orhovo.

The following description of Suleiman Pasha's position, written ten days ago, is probably still correct in the main:

Suleiman Pasha's army, including the reinforcements just received, keeps up its original number of 42,000 men, with ample field artillery and mountain guns. Upon his right and left he has established sixteen camps, which gave the Russians no rest night or day. Although he cannot sufficiently command the road from Gabrova into the Russian fortifications to prevent their receiving supplies, he can and does make them have anything but an easy time within their entrenchments, which are exposed to his murderous flanking fire, that entails very heavy losses. Gen. Radetzky can not break through the force before him and disengage into the plain any more than Suleiman Pasha can drive him out of his position and make a swoop upon Gabrova and the country beyond. So matters will in probability remain until some important change occurs in the vicinity of Shumla and Plevna.

Reports say that the Czarine's forces have been so weakened to reinforce the Plevna army that they are no match for Mehmet Ali, and this seems to be corroborated by the Russian steadily retreating. On the whole, what seems to be the fate of Plevna, the time is rapidly slipping away in which the Russians might retrieve the fortunes of the European campaign, now so seriously compromised as the Asiatic one.

Mehmet Ali Pasha telegraphs that eighteen battalions of Turks on Friday repulsed an attack by the Russian Twelfth Army Corps on Sinan. The Russian loss was heavy.

The Grand Duke Nicholas telegraphs to St. Petersburg under date of Paredin, Saturday, as follows: "On Friday the enemy (the Turks) assaulted Grivica (or Grivitsa), but with the assistance of the Russian and Romanion reserves were repulsed. To-day we continue shelling the enemy's fortification and the town is burning. According to reports received up to Friday 229 wounded officers and 9,482 men have passed through the hospitals since September 7th. The number of killed is about 2,000. The total loss is about 20,000. On Saturday the Russians had lost about 60 officers and 2,000 men killed and wounded. The spirit prevailing among the Russians and Romanians is excellent."

[It is noticeable that the Grand Duke Nicholas in this telegram makes no mention of any further battle on Saturday. It seems probable that the Grand Vizier's announcement to Mr. Layard was merely a recapitulation of the general result of the operations before Plevna, particularly as the Porte has since published a telegram from Osman Pasha, dated the 14th, and giving the Russian loss throughout the operations at 7,000 to 8,000.]

A dispatch dated Constantinople, 1:30 p. m., Saturday, contains the following:

"The Grand Vizier has informed Minister Layard that Osman Pasha defeated the Russians on Saturday, killing and wounding 8,000 and capturing several guns. The fighting before Plevna is still going on."

In connection with the foregoing the London Observer's Constantinople special reports current there that the whole Russian army had attacked the Plevna lines, and were repulsed after desperate fighting, losing over 5,000 men. They then abandoned their positions, retreating upon Sistova and Timova. Meantime the Romanion corps on the north-east of Plevna were completely routed, with heavy loss, leaving nine guns and a large quantity of arms and ammunition on the field.

Note.—It is possible that delay in telegraphic communication with Osman Pasha may have caused a confusion of dates at Constantinople, and that the Grand Vizier's communication may refer to the attack on Gen. Skobeleff on Wednesday. The rumors in the London Observer's special telegram would be valuable, if corroborative of other reports.

Mehmet Ali telegraphs, under date of Thursday, that the Russian Army Corps had evacuated Timova and proceeded in the direction of Bihle to reinforce the Twelfth and Thirteenth Corps.

Suleiman Pasha, telegraphing from Schipka Saturday, claims that the Cretians penetrated to Elena on Thursday, where they defeated a body of five hundred Russians, killing 52. Several more Russian cannon in the pass were dismantled on Friday.

At Kezenlik, as soon as the Russian troops occupied the town, the Cossacks and the Bulgarian inhabitants entirely despoiled the Muslims of everything, even to the clothes on their backs. In order to force them to tell where these unfortunates had concealed their money they were subjected to a thousand tortures in the presence of their wives. Those who declared having none were put to death. The Cossack (Governor) had his eyes torn and teeth pulled out, and for three days was taken through the streets in that condition.

After the defeat of the Russians at Eski Sagra and those of Kezenlik the Bulgarians left the city, but they returned the next day, and from that moment murder and rape were permanent. Independently of those killed in the houses, every day from twenty to thirty Muslims were executed publicly. When the first relief force arrived the Muslim inhabitants declared that had it delayed two hours they would all have been killed by the Cossacks and Bulgarians.

In the vicinity of Kezenlik the Muslim villages were devastated. About a third of the inhabitants had run away on the arrival of the Russians. Destruction by fire soon followed pillage. All the Muslim population which still remained were massacred, save the young girls and the youngest women, who were taken to the Balkans.

In the town of Eski Sagra a portion of the Muslim population were also massacred during its occupation by the Russians, and the rest were saved only by the timely arrival of the Ottoman troops.

On the other side of the Balkans, according to a recent telegram from Osman Bazar, the enemy systematically burns every village that is in his line of march. He even begins to burn the plantations.

The same system is found in Asia. It is thus that the Mosque of Tahir Juidik, near Alashgurd, has been destroyed by the Russians.

In the vicinity of Ardahan the village of Kiule and the Mosque of Dedehine were burnt. In these last localities the enemy killed three inhabitants and wounded sixteen.

The following is furnished by the Turkish Minister to the United States: A telegram from the Governor-General of Adrianople, under date of the 21st of August, reports that fourteen Israelites of Kezenlik, massacred by the Russians and Bulgarians, have been buried in the synagogue with the exception of one, who was devoured by dogs. Among these vic-

tims were a woman and girl, the latter aged 15, named Hadji Basha, and of great beauty. She was slaughtered after having been violated by a man eight to ten Russians and Bulgarians, forty-three Israelites of Kezenlik, men and women, the greater part wounded and sick, have been saved with the Mussulmans by the imperial troops. The others, to the number of 200, have been carried off by the enemy into the Sepikia Pass.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—An official Russian bulletin, dated Paredin, Saturday, says: "The bombardment of Plevna was continued yesterday. The Turkish batteries scarcely replied. Major Generals Skobeleff, Dragouloff and Imoretzky have been promoted to lieutenant generals. On the 13th inst, the Turks placed three 80 pound mortars between Schipka and Fort St. Nicholas and bombarded the fort. On the 13th we lost 40 killed, and 117 on the 14th inst."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 17.—10:45 a. m.—A dispatch from Shumla states that Suleiman Pasha yesterday took Fort St. Nicholas, and the Turkish flag now floats over the Russian works. Previous to the capture of the fort the Russians, who had received considerable reinforcements, made several unsuccessful attacks upon the Turkish positions commanding the Gabrova road.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The Daily News, in its second edition, publishes the following special dispatch:—

DUBLIN, Sept. 16.—Sunday night.—Col. Wellesly has just arrived from the Russian headquarters before Plevna. He reports all quiet there except an intermittent firing around the Grivica redoubt, which is still held by the allied forces. The military operations really ceased on Wednesday evening, when the Turks recaptured the double redoubt, taken by Gen. Skobeleff. When the Russian commander-in-chief could not or would not send reinforcements to hold this redoubt it was only too evident that the attack was at an end. The Russians have not, however, abandoned their position and do not seem disposed to do so. On the contrary they are fortifying them. Suleiman Pasha has, it is said, effected a junction with Mehmet Ali. It seems probable that their combined forces may attempt something against the army of the Czarine, which was already obliged to retire before this junction was effected, may now be forced to retreat still further, although the Imperial Guard, now arriving rapidly, may put another face on affairs.

The correspondent who describes Wednesday's battle says:—Gen. Skobeleff lost 2,000 men in attacking the redoubt. He lost 3,000 more in holding it. An immense proportion of officers killed and wounded. Only one commander of a regiment is alive and scarcely a head of a battalion is left. Two officers of staff are killed, one of whom was Varaschagin, brother of the great artist, and another brother was wounded. I saw General Skobeleff in his tent at eight. He was quite calm and collected. He said: "I have done my best; I could do no more. My detachment is half destroyed. My regiments do not exist. I have no officers left. I have lost three guns. Why did they refuse my reinforcements? I asked who was to blame? I blame nobody, he replied, it is the will of God."

### The President's Cincinnati Speech.

At President Hayes' reception in Cincinnati last Saturday he delivered the following speech: "Fellow Citizens—These enthusiastic cheers and this generous welcome by my friends and neighbors of Cincinnati are very gratifying to me. I do not take them so much as a personal compliment, but as an exhibition of your attachment to the principles of the Government of the United States. I may, therefore, accept the demonstration as a fact that Cincinnati approves of my course in the Administration, especially in regard to my bringing about a pacification in the whole country, throughout all sections, all States, all people, all classes and all races who are interested in the pacification of the country. No part of the United States is more interested in restoring harmony through the North and South than Cincinnati. This city was formerly a border city, like Baltimore and Louisville, and on the other side of the populated States. The great object and desire of me is to change the feeling through out the country which alienated us. I want to see Cincinnati no longer a border city, but one of the greatest of the cities on the globe."

Four years since there was a great crisis in business affairs with us; now business is resuming rapidly. Four months ago, when in New York, I thought proper to say the indications of our prosperity were great. To-day, my friends, I think I may say that in the opinion of wise and prudent observers these indications, which I predicted, have come to pass. Look at it. They are not perhaps as decided as we could wish, but I was informed to-day that the railroads of the northwest are beginning to carry to market the great crops and are already earning more than at any previous similar period of any year since the crash of 1873. In our own State I am told that the Lakeshore Road is doing a larger business than ever before, and that the wholesale merchants of the great cities are beginning to have a trade greater than at any time since the panic. Collections are more easily made than at any time since the panic, and we all know that the true basis of all prosperity is agricultural prosperity, which this year is assured. We do not claim for any Administration the advantages that come to the country from good crops, but, my friends, it seems to me that we may ask some approval from our fellow citizens if we have placed a large part of our country in a condition to give them full attention to the raising of crops. [Cheers.] As long as discontent with the Government and with their fellow citizens of the North existed in the Southern States, we all know that policies would receive more attention than business, but now I think I am authorized to say to you that the whole Southern country begins again to think more of industry, of improvement, of business, than politics. [Applause.] No part of our country can lack prosperity without affecting the prosperity of the whole country, and the prosperity of one section is the prosperity of all sections. It is with ideas like these that we enter upon the work of pacification. It has been my good fortune during the last ten days to be present at three great soldiers' reunions—soldiers of the North; and passing among them and gathering their opinions, I found that one and all they are ready to come again to the ancient friendship and harmony with the South, upon the sole basis of a cordial recognition of and an obedience to the constitution as it now is, with all its recent amendments. [Cheers.] But I have detained you too long. [Cries of, "No, no, go on, go on."] I feel upon this subject that I am treading in the pathway marked out by the fathers as they stood shoulder to shoulder and side by side—men of the North and men of the South—and I wish to see the day within the next three or four years when again all causes of dissent will, like slavery, be removed forever, and when once more the ancient concord and friendship will be restored. [Loud and prolonged cheering.] This is my hope, this is my ambition, to do something to promote and advance this great purpose. When you report that, my fellow citizens, your approval of what I am trying to do, and now I will detain you no longer. I simply wish to say that what has been done has not been done merely because we could not help doing it, but because it was wise and right to do it. [Applause.] I believe with President Lincoln, and, indeed, I look to these coming days as a fulfillment of his aspirations. In his first inaugural he said:—"The mystic chords of memory, stretching over every battle field and every hearthstone throughout this broad land, would yet swell the chorus of the Union, touched, as it will, by the better angels of our nature."

Advices from China state that the famine-stricken provinces of North China are further afflicted with a plague of locusts. The final battles of the Satsu rebellion were fought on August 14th and 15th, near Nokuksa, in the Province of Huiz. The insurgents were totally defeated. Saigo, with three hundred and fifty men, broke through the Imperial lines, and they are now fugitives. The remainder of the insurgent force, numbering several thousand, surrendered in a body. Saigo is now hiding in the mountains. There is considerable confusion in the foreign settlement of Kobe, owing to a quarrel between the United States Consul and other members of the Consular Board. Consul Newitt claims that no legal municipal authority exists, and orders his countrymen to abstain from paying rents. An appeal has been taken to the United States Minister, whose decision is looked for with great interest.

The tunnelling of the Straits of Gibraltar is seriously entertained. Spanish engineers are preparing boring machines for the excavation, the first of which will be the excavation of the St. Gothard tunnel. The tunnel will begin at Algeciras, in Spain, and terminate in Ceuta, on the African coast.

Definite arrangements have been completed for the marriage of the young King Alfonso of Spain, with his cousin, the Princess Mercedes, daughter of the Duke de Montpensier, in January next.

The London Daily Telegraph publishes a dispatch from Mr. Stanley, the African explorer, dated Bombamba, in Congo, west coast of Africa, August 10. He states that he has completely navigated the Lualaba, and has succeeded in proving it to be identical with the Congo. His escort of 140 natives deserted him in a perilous position, beset by cannibals, and after many privations, thirty-two battles with the hostile savages, and the loss of many of his party, including Francis Cook, a brave young Englishman, his only white companion, Stanley, with only 15 of all his followers, reached the confines of civilization, having penetrated through the heart of the African continent.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—General Grant was presented with the freedom of the burgh of Ayr, Scotland, on Friday last.

H. D. Brandreth, patent medicine agent at Liverpool, has failed. His liabilities are estimated at \$30,000, chiefly to Americans' creditors.

A Reuter telegram from Ragusa says the town and fortress of Bihle have been unconditionally surrendered to the Montenegro.

### News of the Day.

J. B. Perkins, of the U. S. Secret Service, attempted to arrest J. B. Funk and Bishop Weir, alias Bill Hutchinson, counterfeiters, at Tyrone, Pa., Saturday. Funk was secured after a desperate struggle with the officer, and one thousand dollars in counterfeit silver was taken from him. Weir made a desperate resistance and fired upon Perkins, who in self-defense fired on Weir and killed him. Perkins was placed under arrest by the coroner's jury, which afterwards exonerated and acquitted him.

In Baltimore, yesterday morning, William Herman, a cigarmaker, blew his brains out on his own doorstep; Henry R. Dugholton, a clerk at Camden Station, was found in the rear yard of his boarding house with his skull fractured and dead; and Frank Batten, a blind convict in the penitentiary, attempted to stab a fellow prisoner, a negro, and on being placed in solitary confinement, cut his throat with a knife which he had secreted on his person.

Sergeant Gilder, of the British rifle team, in testing a new sharp breech-loading rifle at Bridgeport, last Saturday, made sixteen consecutive bull's eyes at one thousand yards, which induces some to think that his team would not have been defeated if they had used breech instead of muzzle-loaders in the late contest.

Edward C. Dyer, a cattle dealer of Pittsburg, who drew two thousand dollars from bank on Friday, is supposed to have been murdered on the river bank six miles below Columbus, Ohio. His pocket book was found and traces of a desperate struggle.

Spencer, the runaway President of the Chicago State Savings Institution, purchased five thousand pounds sterling in Bank of England notes in Quebec, but a dispatch from Liverpool says he did not land there from the Cretianian, the vessel he was supposed to have sailed on.

A Harlem steamboat Saturday evening ran down a rowboat containing John Welch and his wife, Frank Oliver and his daughter, and Cloda William Radigan. Mrs. Welch and Frank Oliver and his daughter were drowned.

The coal operators in the Lohick coal region have agreed upon terms with the miners, and the strike is supposed to be at an end.

Four officers were broken into in Lawrence, Kansas, Friday night, by knocking off the knobs controlling the combination and punching the lock mechanism out of the door into the safe by means of a steel punch and a sledge hammer. Gunpowder was used on one of the four. The whole sum of money secured was about \$700, though property in the form of notes and jewelry to the value of \$150,000 was not included.

The monument to the memory of the federal soldiers who fell in the civil war was dedicated in Boston to-day with imposing ceremonies, and in the presence of an immense number of spectators. The day was made a general holiday.

### Foreign News.

The Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs declares that Greece has actually given assurances to the British Minister at Athens that she does not intend to declare war against Turkey. As to the armament of Greece the Minister points out that Greece has not the means to equip the recognized independence of the country and the rights which result from that independence. A dispatch from Constantinople states Greece has protested to the Porte against the construction of fortifications on the Gulf of Arica and the dispatch of reinforcements thither, as contrary to treaty stipulations. Vice Admiral Canaris, Greek Premier, is dead. His death was caused by apoplexy.

The Berlin National Gazette may positively deny that Germany in any way influenced Serbia and Roumania to participate in the war.

Advices from China state that the famine-stricken provinces of North China are further afflicted with a plague of locusts. The final battles of the Satsu rebellion were fought on August 14th and 15th, near Nokuksa, in the Province of Huiz. The insurgents were totally defeated. Saigo, with three hundred and fifty men, broke through the Imperial lines, and they are now fugitives. The remainder of the insurgent force, numbering several thousand, surrendered in a body. Saigo is now hiding in the mountains. There is considerable confusion in the foreign settlement of Kobe, owing to a quarrel between the United States Consul and other members of the Consular Board. Consul Newitt claims that no legal municipal authority exists, and orders his countrymen to abstain from paying rents. An appeal has been taken to the United States Minister, whose decision is looked for with great interest.

The tunnelling of the Straits of Gibraltar is seriously entertained. Spanish engineers are preparing boring machines for the excavation, the first of which will be the excavation of the St. Gothard tunnel. The tunnel will begin at Algeciras, in Spain, and terminate in Ceuta, on the African coast.

Definite arrangements have been completed for the marriage of the young King Alfonso of Spain, with his cousin, the Princess Mercedes, daughter of the Duke de Montpensier, in January next.

The London Daily Telegraph publishes a dispatch from Mr. Stanley, the African explorer, dated Bombamba, in Congo, west coast of Africa, August 10. He states that he has completely navigated the Lualaba, and has succeeded in proving it to be identical with the Congo. His escort of 140 natives deserted him in a perilous position, beset by cannibals, and after many privations, thirty-two battles with the hostile savages, and the loss of many of his party, including Francis Cook, a brave young Englishman, his only white companion, Stanley, with only 15 of all his followers, reached the confines of civilization, having penetrated through the heart of the African continent.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—General Grant was presented with the freedom of the burgh of Ayr, Scotland, on Friday last.

H. D. Brandreth, patent medicine agent at Liverpool, has failed. His liabilities are estimated at \$30,000, chiefly to Americans' creditors.

A Reuter telegram from Ragusa says the town and fortress of Bihle have been unconditionally surrendered to the Montenegro.

### I. O. O. F.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 17.—The R. W. Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., of the United States, commenced their 531 annual session this morning.

The members in full regalia assembled at their headquarters at Barum's Hotel and marched to Odd Fellows' Hall, escorted by the Encampment Drill Association of Baltimore, and the Washington uniformed patriars with bands of music. Arriving at their hall the Grand Lodge immediately organized. Mr. W. Grand Sire J. W. Stokes, of Philadelphia, in the chair. Delegates were present from nearly every State and from Canada, South America and Switzerland. The Grand Lodge is composed of 145 representatives, 12 Past Grand Sires, and 11 officers, making a total of 169 members, nearly all of whom are said to be present. After the formal opening of the body with the usual ceremonies a committee on credentials was appointed whose report was approved, and the Grand Sire proceeded to read his annual report.

A marriage license was granted in Washington on Saturday to Alex. Reed, of Mobile, and Martha Brown, of Fairfax county, Va.

Wanted.—By every one who has an intelligent conception of its value—Health. Health depends upon the possession of pure blood; and pure blood is the sure possession of those who use Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture, acknowledged as a superior blood purifier.

### [COMMUNICATED.]

#### The Bankers' Convention.

The Bankers' Convention met recently in New York, to take into consideration the enormous taxation by the Government, for the purpose of bringing it to the attention of Congress. The State and municipal taxation is also a source of great complaint by the National Banks, and unless a reduction soon is made many of them will be taxed out of existence. Mr. James Baal, secretary of the convention, brought to the attention of the convention the subject of the State and municipal taxation, showing the enormous indebtedness. His remarks I append:

Mr. James Baal, Secretary of the American Bankers' Association, made an address on the question of municipal bonds. He said: "There are two points in regard to municipal bonds on which I desire to offer a few observations. If I am compelled to speak at all. The first is as to the necessity for immediate action. Something must be done without delay. The evidence of gentlemen recently returned from Europe cities with the testimony which for some years has been so abundant and conspicuous in this country, and proves that our public credit has already received severe injuries from the excessive issue of municipal bonds, and is threatened with still greater evils in the not distant future. As has been admirably shown in the reports of the commission appointed in the State of New York to investigate this subject, an immense aggregate of municipal bonds will mature in three or four years, and except some vigorous policy is adopted to support the credit of this class of securities, it will be absolutely impossible to renew them on acceptable terms or to prevent a public outcry for repudiation."

In the United States there are 150 cities whose financial condition I have had in view in making these remarks. Of these cities 20 have a population of 100,000 and upward. Their net total debt, as nearly as it can be ascertained after deducting the sinking funds, is \$492,000,000. Next we have 17 cities whose population is from 40,000 to 100,000, and whose aggregate indebtedness is \$15,000,000.

We have, then, 37 cities with a population of 20,000 to 40,000, and whose aggregate debt amounts to nearly \$55,000,000. The total of these 74 cities is more than half of that which I estimate as the total for the United States. Their aggregate is \$594,000,000.

It is difficult, as every one will admit, who has made the attempt, to obtain the statistics of the smaller cities, even in the State of New York. For many of the Western and Southern States the attempt, though involving great labor, is seldom rewarded by much accurate information. For fifty-six cities below 20,000 population I find that the total debt in 1870 was \$51,000,000. Hence the 150 cities whose statistics I have analyzed had, in 1870, a net debt of \$644,375,000. The sum is three-fifths of the aggregate estimated to be that of all the municipalities of this country. In this enormous debt I see many reasons for grave alarm, especially as its increase has been so rapid during several years past. The amount of the permanent debt of the several cities of this State, embracing in round numbers, a population of 2,000,000, is upward of \$10,000,000, the annual interest upon which, probably, exceeds \$1,000,000. The whole amount appropriated for paying on the government of the State in 1875, exclusive of sums appropriated to extinguish debt, was less than \$9,000,000—much less than the sum which the cities of this State are compelled to raise to pay the interest on their local debts. Much the larger part of this burden is the growth of recent years. The enormous debt of the city of New York is especially deserving of attention, as it is at present, after deducting the sinking fund, upward of \$112,000,000, and without deducting that fund, upward of \$140,000,000, an amount exceeding the entire sum required to defray all the expenses of the State government for the present year, and exceeding the entire expenditure of the city and county of New York for a year so recent as 1870, when the city had a population of 800,000. The magnitude of this debt is even less alarming than the rapidity of its recent increase. In 1870 the debt of the city was about \$10,000,000, in 1875 about \$12,000,000, an increase during the decade of about twenty per cent. In 1890 it was upward of \$18,000,000; an increase of fifty per cent. In 1870 it was upward of \$75,000,000, an increase of nearly four hundred per cent.; and in the six years which have since elapsed it has been swollen by the enormous addition of \$40,000,000. It is proper to say that this last increase is, in a large measure, due to the funding of a preceding floating debt of upward of \$20,000,000, a legacy from the corrupt and overthrown in 1871, and which, or most of which, ought to be added to the amount of the debt, as above stated, in 1870. The magnitude and rapid increase of this debt are not less remarkable than the poverty of the results exhibited as the return for so prodigious an expenditure.

I trust this association will be enabled in the future to do much for the achievement of this most important reform. We have many advantages qualifying us as an association for undertaking this work. We have our organizations in every State in the Union. We have our constituents and members in every town and city of the United States, where there is a bank or banker. We have our officers busily employed during the session of Congress in endeavoring to enlighten and inform the minds of Senators and Representatives in regard to questions of bank legislation and bank taxation for the United States, and there is no reason why an organized body so powerful and wielding so much influence as ours, should not, as soon as the most pressing tax questions are disposed of, take up, with vigor and success, other reforms. When that time arrives, and I hope it is very near, we shall find ready to our hand important work in connection with the municipal indebtedness of the country, to which I have had the honor of directing the attention of this convention to-day.

This brings to my mind the very loose manner in which the General Assembly of Virginia, for many years past, has authorized county and town subscriptions to be made, and it is a duty the next General Assembly owes to the people as well as to the good name of the Commonwealth, that they should hereafter refuse such applications, and not only so, but repeal all laws now on the statute book authorizing such subscriptions that have not been availed of. For the honor and good name of the State this ought to be done unless they wish bankruptcy to take place.

While alluding to this subject, the people of Virginia and the South will have no relief until their representatives in Congress have the law repealed which charges 10 per cent upon circulation except National Bank notes. There is certainly no good reason why the banks of the South should not again go into operation, based upon State securities at their market value, and under such restrictions as a wise Legislature may prescribe, or else Congress repeal the law authorizing the issue of notes by the National Banks, and let them remain as banks of deposit and deposit if they prefer, and let the government issue all the direct and indirect money needed for the business of the country, and if the disbursements of the government do not furnish enough for this purpose, let it be furnished by the parties depositing government securities with the United States, and then advance United States notes on the same, and when the parties are prepared to pay it back the bonds to be returned, the interest on the same being, for the time, saved to the government. It is perfectly idle to suppose that the State of Virginia can ever prosper while the present state of affairs exist. Before the war Virginia had fifteen millions of bank capital and thirteen millions of circulation. Now she has a little over three millions of capital and

about the same circulation of National Bank notes. It is out of the question that anything can be done to build up Virginia while things remain as they are. The National Banks are a curse instead of a blessing, so far as we are concerned in the South.

### Hymeneal.

Miss Rosalie Hunter, of Virginia, betrothed to Captain Kirke, of the British army, is the youngest daughter of William C. Hunter, esq., formerly of China, and the granddaughter of the late Colonel William Talbot Hunter, of Alexandria, Virginia, who served under General Scott on the frontier in the war 1812-14, was twice wounded and mentioned in dispatches. Her great grandfather, William Hunter, esq., gentleman, was the founder of the St. Andrew's Society at Alexandria—the first, it is believed, in the United States—about 1775. An monument to his memory, erected by the society, now stands in the First Presbyterian Church of that city, where he died on the 10th of November, 1792. Her mother was a daughter of Major Richard Pollard, U. S. A., of North and Albemarle, a lady whose charms of mind and graces of person endeared her to all who knew her. On her mother's side Miss Rosalie is connected with the Rivers, the Cabells, the Mayors, of Virginia, one of her great ancestors the latter father having married the late General Winfield Scott, commander-in-chief of the United States army; also with the Bells, of North Carolina, one of whom, her uncle, Rev. Admiral Bell, was drowned at Oporto, in Spain, while in command of the United States squadron in the China seas. The future husband of this young lady is a captain in the Third regiment, Punjab native infantry, British army, at present in garrison at Dinapore, Bengal Presidency, and belongs to an old Northumberland family. His grandfather, General Kirke, raised a regiment for the king's service, the men of which proved so intrepid and incorrigible, that he alone of all the officers being able to reduce them to order, they acquired the name of and are historically known as Kirke's "lamb." His father, General Kirke, who served nearly all his life in India, while retreating from an overwhelming force of mutinous native troops in the great rebellion of 1856, with but a few followers, fell dead from his horse of snakebite, and his son, then a young ensign, had but time to place the body in a speedily improvised grave than the rebels were upon them. He managed, through the assistance of his horse, to escape, and subsequently passed through many a desperate action until the suppression of the mutiny.—*Washington Sunday Herald.*

One of the most fashionable events of the week was the wedding of Prof. George W. of Richmond, Va., and Miss Blanche, daughter of Hon. H. O. Claughton, of this city, which took place on Wednesday evening at Mr. Claughton's residence on E street. The marriage rites were performed by the Rev. Dr. Bullock, of Alexandria, in the presence of several hundred guests; after which the bride and brideg